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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

Advice from a Georgia Greenbacker.

Information comes from Georgia that
President Roosevelt has summoned in
consultation that eminent financier, Tom
Watson. The doors of the White House,
which have lately swung open to J. Pier-
pont Morgan, William J. Bryan, and
Hitchcock, will, on Monday, December 3,
admit the most unquenchable reformer of
our time. Mr. Roosevelt's catholicity of
tastes and talent for forgiving will again
be demonstrated to a breathless world.
The man who, in 1895, was a mere Georgia
Cracker and Populist crank will break
the Presidential bread and give out a few
ideas on the state of the nation's finances.
For the "Laird of Mountain Top" is com-
ing to talk money. "President Roosevelt
and I have had some correspondence on
the financial question," the upshot of
which is that Mr. Watson has been asked
to explain himself in Washington, in a
"face to face, man to man talk." In
short, the President is soon to hear what
"genuine Jeffersonian Democracy"—the
only one in the country—thinks about the
currency.

Fortunately, we shall not have to wait
as long as the President to find out what
Mr. Watson thinks about the currency.
An enterprising newspaper man sought
out the Populist Laird and laid siege,
with eminent success, to his financial
views. "I will earnestly press upon the
President," said the Laird, "the danger
of an asset currency to be issued by the
national banks, and will urge him to
recommend to Congress an act authorizing
the issuance of at least one billion
dollars of greenbacks." "At least," a bil-
lion. Why not ten billion?

Mr. Roosevelt has a poor opinion of
greenbacks, or he did have in the days
of '96, when he tried to set the tail of
the Populist ticket right on the finan-
cial question. What has happened since
then to make it worth while to hear a
Populist exposition of the wisdom of a
government issue of irredeemable paper
currency?

But the Laird has more advice rather
pertinent to the present situation. He
deprecates the issue of Treasury certifi-
cates when, if the President had only
known it, \$100,000,000 of greenbacks might
have been floated under authority of a
time acts of Congress. "These would
bear no interest," says the Laird, "and
would form a permanent part of the cur-
rency," and would therefore be a permanent
benefit to the country. The President's ad-
visers, according to Watson, got hold of
the wrong war legislation. They went
back no further than the Spanish war
precedent, when they should have gone
back to the civil war and the greenback
measures of that and a subsequent pe-
riod. But Mr. Morgan got the Presi-
dent's ear about the Georgia financier.
If the currency has been inflated, as
many people insist, greenbacks have had
no part in it. We hope Mr. Roosevelt
will be able to give the Laird of Moun-
tain Top an intelligent reason why.

Whether he accepts Mr. Watson's theo-
ries or not, the President evidently is
coming to share the general opinion that
this Georgian is much of a man. None
who has followed him can doubt it. A
man who can write such books as he has
written is worth knowing, at any rate.

An Iowa prophet assures the people that
the next President will not wear his hair
in braids down his back. This disposes
of Vardaman, anyhow.

Christmas Gifts.

We quite agree with the New York
Times that the proposed anti-Christmas-
gift organization of Chicago women is
foredoomed to failure. It is too radical,
and it seeks to upset entirely an institu-
tion of long standing and most honorable
ancestry.

At the same time, it is not to be denied
that a rehabilitation of the custom and
a readjustment of its ramifications are
consummations most devoutly to be
wished. Indiscriminate and hither-some-
there distribution of "Christmas gifts" cheapen
the pleasure of the sentiment that should
underlie each and all tokens of love and
esteem offered at that season. The all
too prevalent habit of giving to those
from whom something is expected in re-
turn—and at times, alas, solely for that
reason—is little short of repulsive to those
of finer sensibilities.

A card, a present, of small value pre-
ferably, to friends or relatives at Christ-
mas time is a very pretty idea, and well
deserving of encouragement. Such emblems
and reminders of regard and affection have
their proper place in the general make-
up of things in this life. But it is only
those who really consider the sentiment
and not the intrinsic worth of the gift
that get the genuine joy from giving or
receiving that the Yuletide is intended to
afford.

It is, we think, a matter of more than
passing import, to those, at least, who
watch the progress of things with an eye
for the happier conditions of mankind,
that the simpler view of Christmas giving
is beginning to prevail. There is not such
a tendency to the wholesale idea as there
once was. Dainty and more modest of-
ferings have taken the place of extrava-
gance. The idea of "swapping gifts" is
playing out, too. Of course, the matter
of Santa Claus and the children is quite
a thing apart—and cannot be measured

with the exact yardstick we apply in the
case of grown-ups. But that good taste
and a real understanding of the true
meaning of Christmas do favor the views
we have set forth herein we are per-
suaded.

"Roosevelt halts third term talk," says
a headline in the Philadelphia Press. Has
he halted it, really, or merely ordered it
to "mark time"?

Money for Naval Tests.

Favor appears to be manifested toward
the proposition which is understood to
have originated with Commander William
S. Sims, U. S. N., the naval aid to the
President and the Inspector of target
practice in the navy. That officer has
suggested that the Navy Department
should have a fund of at least \$200,000
to conduct experiments in various matters
of war, and the idea has the approval
of the Chief of Ordnance of the navy. The
Navy Department has been without the
means of conducting any of these investi-
gations, and the development of devices
and material has been correspondingly
retarded under a policy which believes
that there is economy in a belated adop-
tion of foreign methods and things, in-
stead of finding out for ourselves as
early as possible what is the most
efficient. It would have been advan-
tageous for the Navy Department to have
learned something of the "flare-back"
and how to guard against the acci-
dents which have occurred with smoke-
less powder, by which the muzzles of
several guns have been blown off. No one
can say what contribution to the preser-
vation of life and the protection of prop-
erty may be derived by an expenditure
of money in investigation and test.

The developments of the future are
likely to be more important than those
of the past, and it would be well if the
Navy Department had the means by
which it could conduct its inquiries and
make its experiments.

It is rumored that "Uncle Joe" has run
the postal savings bank scheme and the
parcels post project through his can-
celling machine.

Government Work on the Canal.

Lieut. Col. Goethals, chairman of the
Isthmian Canal Commission, has been
confering with the Secretary of War to
discuss the relative merits of government
construction and construction by private
contractors. He reaches the conclusion that
"the work can be done better, cheaper,
and more quickly by the government"—a
conclusion which is shared by the other
members of the commission and by the
higher officials connected with the canal
work. Col. Goethals argues that the
special conditions of the canal construc-
tion make it possible for the government
to do the work cheaper than any con-
tractor. Among these conditions may be
mentioned the character of the plant,
which would be practically useless to a
contractor, the completion of his con-
tract, but which may be utilized by the
government until worn out; the immen-
sity of the labor force employed, requiring
special organization under unusual
circumstances; the superiority of govern-
ment experience in dredging and lock and
dam construction, and the ability of the
government to obtain competent engineers
from the army corps. The government,
says Col. Goethals, has actually "secured
and maintained an organization on the
Isthmus that cannot be surpassed by any
contractor." Measured by results, there-
fore, the government has "made good"
in carrying forward the canal construc-
tion.

Moreover, the government has under-
taken what no private contractor would
have done, and that is to insure health-
ful conditions of employment. As a re-
sult, no difficulty is experienced in
securing plenty of labor, both skilled and
unskilled. By supplying an ample dietary,
the efficiency of common labor has been
increased. Modern sanitation has sup-
pressed yellow fever altogether and great-
ly reduced the prevalence of malaria and
allimentary diseases, contributing still
further to the efficiency of the canal
forces. The government provides schools,
churches, hospitals, recreation centers,
comfortable and cleanly habitations, and
palatable food—all of the elements that
go to make a contented and cheerful body
of workers. The average contractor would
have provided none of these things, re-
garding them as unessential to the busi-
ness standpoint. They are not only es-
sential, but vital to the success of the
enterprise. The sanitation of the Canal
Zone as a preliminary to the actual work
of construction was a brilliant stroke of
genius. It laid the foundation of suc-
cess where no private contractor would
have laid it, but where it had to be placed,
if the errors of the French engineers
were not to be repeated. A change from
the favorable conditions established by
the commission, as Col. Goethals justly
remarks, would disorganize the canal
work irreparably and largely increase its
cost and the time required for completion
of the enterprise. He has no idea that
there will be any demand on the part of
the Congress for any change in this re-
gard, and we have no doubt that Col.
Goethals' faith in the ability of the army
engineers to complete the canal at less
cost and in a shorter time than a private
contractor will be fully vindicated by the
course of events.

Only a week or so in the Union, and
Oklahoma has already started a Presi-
dential campaign for its governor. Okla-
homa is as brass and heady as a new Con-
gressman.

Mr. Ashford and His Fire Escape.
The wisdom of the action of the Dis-
trict Commissioners in directing the build-
ing inspector to "give up the patent
business" is apparent on its face. It is
especially apparent in connection with
the disclosure that his patent business
was not wholly divorced from his official
business.

Nobody can read the following letter
approvingly:

"Inspector of Buildings,
August 20, 1907.
"Gentlemen: Your favor of the 18th instant,
inquiring about the use of my 'disappearing
step fire escape,' received.

"Another firm of your city is putting up some
of the escapes, and I have entered into an agreement
with a New York firm. A set of the drawings cost
\$10, and you pay me the rate of \$10 for each
balcony when the escape is erected. Fire escapes
have been put up here recently, and I find that
those who wish to prevent defacing their build-
ings will pay twice as much for an ordinary escape,
and as the escape has no competition, there is
good profit. I have not made any exclusive ar-
rangements with any firm as yet. I expect there
will be a great many put up here when the new
law is applied to apartment houses. If you will let
me know, after receiving the drawings, what you
can bid them for, and a fair average time to
construct them, I will put you in communication
with the firm who will be the best at man-
aging the local business or supply information. There
is sharp competition here in the ordinary type
of escape, but very little in mine. Any arrangement
must be temporary, as I am considering the sale of
my rights. Very respectfully,
"S. ASHFORD."

It is reassuring to learn officially that
after investigation, the Commissioners are
"satisfied no injustice has been done."

Nevertheless, the distrust engendered in
the mind of the owner of a competing
fire escape was perfectly natural, and the
entire affair, harmless as we are told
it was, but narrowly escapes classifica-
tion in the category of scandal. If there
be any other District officials engaged
in similar enterprises on the side—en-
terprises coming into close contact with
their official—we trust that fact will be
found out immediately.

Some of the Georgia and Alabama pa-
pers call it "reform," others call it "re-
form," the real word, however, is "re-
form."

The legal tribunal before which that
famous Mississippi pilot was tried has
decided that the President was in no
more danger at the time of the alleged
offense than he was at the time of the
\$50,000 conspiracy. Nevertheless, such
things may well be calculated to make
one nervous.

Most people will be inclined to be-
lieve, however, that the President plays
a sort of heads-I-win-tails-you-lose
game, when it comes to coin tossing at
the White House.

The Houston Post now claims that the
man who wrote "Way Down Upon the
Swanee River" once lived in that city,
though, for the life of us, we cannot see
why the poor fellow should not be al-
lowed to rest in peace.

If the beef trust would send out a lot
of handsomely embossed announcements
to the retailers informing them of that
alleged drop in the price of meats, per-
haps the news might finally get to the
consumers in such a form that they
would believe it.

The New York Herald says this is no
time to tinker with the currency or the
tariff. Are we Spaniards, that we should
forever say "manana"?

Mr. Rockefeller has given \$500,000
to science. The next time one of our judges
has to pass sentence upon the Standard
Oil Company, it should be ordered to
build \$250,000 worth of laboratories;
then we might collect our dues.

It will be observed that while the Presi-
dent says no officeholders must come to
the Republican convention instructed for
him, he does not say they must not
come at all. And if they do come and
get caught in the cyclone, they can't help
it, can they?

"Kid" Wiegand, a reformed prize-fighter,
has been appointed pastor of a church in
Nebraska. It is to be hoped that this
will not cause anything like a split in
the congregation.

Mr. Tom Watson is to discuss finances
with the President soon, but it is hardly
probable that Mr. Tom Johnson's opinion
will be called for.

The fact that Princess Marie Bonaparte
wears a No. 6 shoe is a matter of relative
small importance, in view of the fact
that she also wears a \$15,000,000 bank ac-
count.

Anybody who can understand a 12,000-
word hypothetical question undoubtedly is
insane.

Best quality prunes have been advanced
in price and price, and the Norfolk
Norfolk Landmark will be accusing us of
responsibility for it.

An Oregon man recently suffered a se-
vere attack of the conditions, brought on
by swallowing chewing gum, the only
thing that can swallow chewing
gum with impunity, it seems.

The steel trust recently declared that
it desired competition. Competition, you
know, is turkey and cranberry sauce to
the steel trust.

The plea that Mr. Bryan could not
carry Nebraska for the Democrats is
heresy ruled out. He could come as
near it as anybody else; and that, doubt-
less, is as much as the Democrats can
ever hope for in that State.

A LITTLE NONSENSE. MEN AND THINGS.

JIM.
I know a certain clerk
Named Jim.
He ain't in love with work,
Not him.
No matter what may be the task,
"Is this my work?" he'll always ask.

When told to make a case
Or such,
Does Jim for lumber raise?
Not much.
At such a time he's always said:
"You oughter call on Bob or Fred."

Jim to his same old job
Seems wed.
The boss advanced both Bob
And Fred.
But Jim's chance looks a trifle slim;
He says the boss is down on him.

Legal Procedure.
"It's 10 o'clock, Jane," called the head
of the house.
"Can't do. He's right in the middle
of a hypothetical question."

Instances.
"Some men are devoted to their profes-
sions. I know an artist who is wedded
to his brush."
"And I know a newspaper man who
married his typewriter."

A Tight Wad.
"You look blue."
"I feel blue. Somebody has fooled me
with this counterfeit ten."
"It's a good imitation. You can pass
it along."
"But I may have to buy something."

Nothing Gained.
She does her shopping early;
She doesn't care to wait.
But, ah, the foolish girl!
She does her buying late.

Sollicitous John.
"Mother wants to hear from me every
day, John. Says she'll pack up and come
on if I miss writing a single day."
"But you positively must not miss a
day, dear. Always consider your mother."

Comparatively Easy.
"It's hard to lose the savings of a life-
time."
"Oh, not so hard. I know of a dozen
men with schemes that you could go
into."

The Facetious Poet.
"My bank won't let me draw over \$250
a day," remarked a poet.
"Inconvenience you any?"
"Oh, no; that suffices amply for my
frugal needs."

THE ALABAMA ISSUE.

**Judge Jones' Injunction a Text for
Newspaper Comment.**

From the New York Tribune.
Judge Jones has tied up all this legisla-
tion with a blanket injunction directed
at citizens in general, and so the whole
question of the limits and proper use of
the injunction process remains exactly
where it was, a matter for adjudication
by the U. S. State Supreme Court.
There is a seemingly attitudinal, for State
officials who resent the enjoinder of State
laws to take, and that is to wait until
some of the many suits now pending in
which the use of the injunction process
is at issue have been determined. There
is room for dispute among fair-minded
men whether the policy of the Federal
courts toward legislative laws should be
to compel the State a priori to show
the reasonableness of its enactments in
order to be permitted to enforce them, or
to compel a corporation affected to
prove a posteriori the constitutionality of
the legislation in order to have it
set aside. But the conduct of Gov.
Carter only goes to illustrate the need
of the injunction. Legislation passed as
was, and in the spirit in which his
was, was deserved to be enjoined.

From the New York Sun.
It is an inspiring spectacle to see some
of these Southern judges handing down
decisions in the teeth of an inflamed
mob, led by a governor of the State,
handing down decisions as if they had
an army to enforce them when there is
nothing to sustain them but the court's
own dignity and sense of self-respect.

Mr. Belmont Doing a Valuable Work for Publicity.

From the New York Times.
The indefatigable Mr. Perry Belmont
has obtained from nearly all the mem-
bers of the national committees of the
Republican and Democratic parties an
expression of their entire readiness to
publish the receipts and expenditures of
their respective bodies in the approach-
ing campaign for the Presidency. It is,
of course, to be remembered that the
actual members of these important bod-
ies will not necessarily be members of
the committees that will collect and dis-
burse the funds in the next campaign, so
that their wishes in the matter may not
be controlling. At the same time, it is
extremely likely that there will be a
radical change in the policy of the po-
litical committees. For one thing, con-
tributions from corporations can no longer
be expected in any considerable
amount, partly on account of the laws
that have been passed since the last elec-
tion and partly on account of the change
in public opinion on this subject. Gifts
that four years ago would have seemed
"in the beaten path of business" would
now be looked on with aversion by the
former givers and with suspicion by the
general public. Apart from this change,
it is not easy to see what inducement
there is likely to be for corporations,
"predatory" or other, to expend their
own or other's money in the approaching
election.

Women and Medicine.

President Craighead, of Tulane Univer-
sity, in New Orleans, says that the fac-
ulty of that institution wants another
year to consider the question of admit-
ting women to its medical classes. Miss
Jean Gordon, the woman factory inspec-
tor, declared: "It is great injustice that
Southern girls who wish to become phy-
sicians should be forced to go to New
York, Boston, or Philadelphia, for their
training when they might remain at
home and take their course at Tulane."
Paul Tulane left his money for the high-
er education of the white youth of the
South, and made no distinction of sex.
Dr. Sarah Mayo, of the Women's and
Children's Dispensary, said that Tulane
or any other university would be all the
better for the presence of women stu-
dents, and speaking of the doctors who
opposed the movement she said: "They
are always ready to have women help
them in operations. I train nurses,
but are not willing that the same women
shall be present either as students or
fellow practitioners. The study of the
body is a science, an uplifting, noble
science in that it is the study of God's
most perfect work. When the body is
approached by men or women whose voca-
tion is medicine there can be nothing
unmanly or unwomanly about it. Above
all there can be nothing base about it,
and I am indeed sorry for the morals of
any doctor who thinks separate classes
necessary."

Hats On in Church.

Miss Belle Kearney spoke in Cooper-
town, N. Y., the other day and gives the
following description of Christ Church,
where James Fenimore Cooper used to
preach: "On entering one sees this no-
tice in large letters: 'Silence.' This is at
all times a church. Silence! Silence! In
only with heads uncovered; women and
girls enter only with heads covered—
Corinthians, xxx, 4-5. Underneath this
notice, which is tacked on the door open-
ing into the auditorium is pinned this
clipping: 'Amid modern changes of fash-
ion it has been forgotten that a woman
expresses by keeping her hat on that a
man expresses by taking his off. Women
will not be allowed to enter church with
hats on until men are allowed to enter
with hats on.'"

An Inventive Lawyer.

On account of his many household in-
ventions, there is a lawyer on Sixty-
first street, Philadelphia, who has gained
the sobriquet of the "white-haired genius
of Haddonfield." When the gas fixtures,
pipes, and electric wires started to go
wrong at his home, six months ago, he
began to invent, and he has been at it
ever since. His latest creation is an au-
tomatic fire extinguisher, and on account of
its great achievement, he has threatened
to have it patented and placed on the
market. With this remarkable invention the
genius can now turn the kitchen fire on
full blast and boil the breakfast coffee
while lying in bed. His simple remedy
out and pulls a lever. It is attached to
an iron rod, which is connected with
the doors of the range. One arm of the
rod is also attached to the coffee-pot.
Everything is relieved from the extra bur-
den of the lever upon the bottom door of
the range, closes the top, and pulls the
coffee-pot over on a lid. When Mr. and
Mrs. Genius go down stairs the kitchen
is safe and warm, and the water is boil-
ing. The coffee is dropped into the boil-
ing water and is ready in less than two
minutes.

TURNING ON THE LIGHT. AT THE HOTELS.

Mr. Belmont Doing a Valuable Work for Publicity.

From the New York Times.
The indefatigable Mr. Perry Belmont
has obtained from nearly all the mem-
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it is not easy to see what inducement
there is likely to be for corporations,
"predatory" or other, to expend their
own or other's money in the approaching
election.

BRYAN AND THE TARIFF.

**Significance of the Opposition Move-
ment in Alabama.**

From the New York Times.
In commenting upon the movement
started at Birmingham, Ala., to defeat
the nomination of William Jennings Bryan
for the Democratic nomination for Presi-
dent, Hon. S. B. Cooper, Representative
in Congress from this district, said:
"I am not one of those who believe that the
success of the Democratic party in the next Presi-
dential election depends upon the nomination
of any man. I do not believe that the
Democratic party should be organized in
any degree or even two men should be. I am an
ardent admirer of Mr. Bryan, and I am
not one of those who believe that the
success of the Democratic party depends upon
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